THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS, AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE.

No. 1129.] SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1803. [VOLUME XVIII.

☞ We sometimes receive a letter from a distant subscriber, informing us his accompt had been a few days before presented to him by Mr. ———, and that it was not convenient to him to discharge it at that time, but that the amount shall be forwarded as early as possible, and at the same time requests a discontinuance of his paper—To such subscribess we think it necessary to observe, that we can have no reasonable objection to discontinue a subcription when directed to do so, but before this request can be complied with, it is absolutely requisite that all arrears should be paid—for when a delinquent subscriber's name is erased from the subscription list, we seldom or ever hear from him afterwards, and in many instances lose the debt.

At a meeting of the Society of Cincinnati, in the State of Virginia, at the Capitol in the City of Richmond, on Monday, the 13th December, 1802, in pursuance of an adjournment to that day at the last meeting:

PRESENT,

JAMES WOOD, President;
EDWARD. CARRINGTON, Vice-President;
SAMUEL COLEMAN, Secretary;

Churchill Jones,	John L. Crute,
Henry Bowyer,	William B. Wallace,
William Bentley,	John Pryor,
James Williams,	Robert Porterfield,
John Jameson,	Robert Gamble,
Basil Middleton,	John White,
John B. Scott,	Marks Vandewall,
Larkin Smith,	John Watts,
Clement Carrington,	Mayo Carrington,
James Wright,	John Stith,
Charles Scott,	Willis Wilson,
John Trabue,	Joseph Blackwell, &
William Moseley,	Jordan Harris.
Colin Cocke,	

The Society, after some observations from several members, respecting the future disposition of the funds, without coming to any decision, adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

Tuesday, the 14th of December, 1802.

The Society met according to adjournment.

PRESENT,

JAMES WOOD, President;
EDWARD CARRINGTON, Vice-President;
WILLIAM HETH, Treasurer;
SAMUEL COLEMAN, Secretary;

Charles Scott,	Joseph Blackwell,
John B. Scott,	John Stith,
Jordan Harris,	William Moseley,
Clement Carrington,	John White,
James Wright,	Henry Bowyer,
Marks Vandewall,	Churchill Jones,
Larkin Smith,	William Bentley,
William B. Wallace,	Willis Wilson,
John Harris,	John L. Crute,
John Watts,	Basil Middleton,
Robert Porterfield,	Matthew Clay,
James Williams,	Colin Cocke, and
Robert Gamble,	George Carrington.

On motion, it was unanimously

Resolved, That a committee of thirteen be appointed to make an appropriation of the funds of the Society to such object as may be agreed upon by the present meeting, subject however to confirmation by a majority of the whole members composing the Society at the next general meeting, in person or by proxy, appointed in writing, or by letter to the president; and of which due notice shall be given in the public papers, and by letter from the president.

After some debate on the object of the appropriation, without coming to any specific proposition, the meeting adjourned until to-morrow 10 o'clock.

Wednesday, the 15th of December, 1802.

The Society met according to adjournment.

PRESENT,

JAMES WOOD, President;
EDWARD CARRINGTON, Vice-President;
WILLIAM HETH, Treasurer;
SAMUEL COLEMAN, Secretary;

William Bentley,	John Jameson,
John L. Crute,	Churchill Jones,
William Moseley,	John Watts,
Robert Gamble,	John White,
John B. Scott,	James Wright,
Mayo Carrington,	James Williams,
Larkin Smith,	Willis Wilson,
John Pryor,	Henry Bowyer,
William B. Wallace,	Clement Carrington,
Robert Porterfield,	John Stith,
Charles Scott,	Basil Middleton,
John Harris,	Matthew Clay,
Jordan Harris,	Colin Cocke, and
Joseph Blackwell,	Marks Vandewall.
George Carrington,	

On motion the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the object of the appropriation of the funds of this Society, be the seminary of learning in the county of Rockbridge, denominated the Washington Academy, (to which the shares of the James River Company heretofore vested in our late illustrious leader and hero General Washington, have, by him, been appropriated) subject to such charges of a charitable nature as have been or may be adopted by this Society.

The meeting then proceeded to the appointment of their officers for the ensuing year, when those of the last year were unanimously re-appointed, viz.

JAMES WOOD, President;
EDWARD CARRINGTON, Vice-President;
WILLIAM HETH, Treasurer; and
SAMUEL COLEMAN, Secretary.

On motion the following resolution was agreed to:

Resolved, That the mode of appropriation of the funds of this Society by the committee appointed for that purpose, if confirmed as provided by the first resolution, shall be by the purchase of shares in the James River Company and lands within the state of Virginia as may in their opinion be most beneficial, and the conveyance thereof to the trustees of the Washington Academy, to be held unalienable, for the use of the said Academy: Provided, however, that the said committee shall retain a controul over the product of the property purchased, so long, and to such amount, as may be sufficient to meet the objects of charity referred to in the second resolution.

On motion,

Resolved, That when the present meeting adjourn, the adjournment be to the second Monday in December next, at the Capitol in the city of Richmond.

The meeting then proceeded to the appointment of their standing committee for the ensuing year, when Robert Gamble, John Pryor, Marks Vandewall, and John White, in addition to the officers, were unanimously re-appointed.

On motion,

Resolved, That James Wood, Edward Carrington, William Heth, Samuel Coleman, Robert Gamble, Marks Vandewall, John Pryor, John White, Larkin Smith, William Bentley, Churchill Jones, William Moseley, and Robert Porterfield, be the committee of thirteen designated in the first resolution relative to the appropriation of the funds.

And then the meeting adjourned until the second Monday in December, 1803, then to meet at the Capitol in the city of Richmond.

JAMES WOOD, President.

Attest,
SAMUEL COLEMAN, Secretary. (3t.)

TO BE SOLD,

On the 1st October next, at the Eagle Tavern, the following Tracts of

Military Rights--to wit:

2033 Acres, (the patent by the president of the U. S.) in the name of G. F. Stras, assignee of Wm. Winflow, who was assignee of Benjamin Winflow, an enfign in the army of the U. S.

1000 Acres, a survey made for Peter Talbot, and assigned by general warranty by Wm. Radford, dec. to said G. F. Stras, lying on the west fork of Sciota.

666 2-3 Acres, a survey in the same predicament in every respect as the above. N. B. The above two surveys were received in payment in lieu of cash at 8s. for two houses and a piece of ground where the family of the said Mr. Radford now reside; sold at a low price.

1000 Acres, being a survey, (as yet in the hands of Col. Richard Anderson) sold by general warranty and engagement to pay the expences of said survey, by Charles Copland, esq: to said G. F. Stras, the said Charles Copland being assignee of Charles Scott, (assignee of Charles Jones) the location being No. 694, N. W. O.

550, being an undivided moiety of 1100 acres, the whole purchased in the name of G. F. Stras, (by the president of the U. S.) the other half, or acre for acre, being claimed by promise from Mr. Chatham, said G. F. Stras' agent, to Mr. Wm. Little for having made the location and this survey of tract, by which circumstance the land is supposed to be very valuable.

400 Acres on Pittman's Creek, state of Kentucky, patented in the name of Robert Harvey, and purchased by G. F. Stras from Charles Copland, esq.

234 Acres, being No. 248, in the Illinois Grant, purchased in 1793, by said G. F. Stras, from capt. John Rogers, dec.

5883 2.3ds.

The terms of sale are, ¼ on the 1st of January 1804;—¼ on the 1st April;—¼ on the 1st of October following, and the last ¼ on the 1st of January 1805, payable in bonds, with approved security. For further particulars apply, for the first five Tracts, to Messrs. *Pickett, Pollard & Johnson*; for the two last, to Mr. *Charles Copland*.

July 30, 1803.

☞ I shall depart for the Western Country on the first of next month. Those gentlemen who wish me to settle their taxes in Kentucky, or on the North Fork of the Ohio, will be pleased to deposit the amount of sums due on their respective tracts, with my commission and charges, at the Office of Messrs. Pickett, Pollard and Johnston. Attention is requested to this notice, as the situation of the subscriber compels him positively to declare, that he cannot, in future, be in advance, even for his best friends.

GEO. CLARKE.

August 3d, 1803.

☞ I wish to employ a YOUNG MAN, who writes a good hand.—One who is acquainted with book-keeping will be preferred.

HENRY BANKS.

July 30th, 1803.

---

50 DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY last night, from Greensborough in Mecklenburg county, state of Virginia, two Negro Fellows—one of them named CHARLES, dark complected, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, well made. The other named SOLOMON, somewhat yellow complected, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, has a bushy head, and a vacancy before as if he had lost a fore tooth. Charles I bought of Dr. Greenhow of Richmond, and Solomon I bought of Mr. Turner, who keeps the Bell Tavern in Richmond. It is supposed that they will endeavor to get back there again. The above reward will be paid to any person that will apprehend the said Negroes, and lodge them in jail, so that I can get them, shall be paid the above reward, or 25 dollars for apprehending either of them.

John M. Morris,
Of South Carolina, Newberry District.

July 29, 1803. 4tp.

LONDON, May 20.

PAPERS

Presented by his Majesty's command, to both Houses of Parliament, 18th May, 1803.

(Continued from Wednesday's Gazette.)

No. I.X.

My Lord, Downing-street, April 23, 1803.

Your excellency's dispatches of the 18th and 20th instant have been received, and laid before the king.

It is necessary for me to do little more on the present occasion than to refer you to my dispatch of the 13th of April, in which I stated to you the several propositions in which alone, in the judgment of his majesty, the differences between this country and France could be satisfactorily adjusted.

If, upon the receipt of this dispatch, it shall not have been in your power to bring the negociation to a conclusion on any of the propositions to which I have above referred, it is his majesty's pleasure that you should communicate, officially, to the French government, that you have gone, in point of concession, to the full extent of your instructions; and that, if an arrangement, founded upon one of these propositions, cannot be concluded without further delay, you have received his majesty's commands to return to England.

His majesty can only consent to relinquish the permanent occupation of Malta by his forces on the conditions that the temporary possession shall not be less than ten years: that the authority, civil and military, shall, during that period, remain solely in his majesty; and that, at the expiration of that period, the island shall be given up to the inhabitants and not to the order; and provided likewise, that his Sicilian majesty shall be induced to cede to his majesty the island of Lampedosa. It is indispensable that, as a part of this arrangement, Holland should be evacuated by the French troops, within a short period after the conclusion of a convention by which all those provisions are secured. His majesty will consent to acknowledge the new Italian states, upon the condition that stipulations in favour of his Sardinian majesty, and of Switzerland, form a part of this arrangement.

It is his majesty's pleasure that, in the event of the failure of the negociation, you should delay you departure from Paris no longer than may be indispensably necessary for your personal convenience; and that you should in no case remain there, after the receipt of this dispatch, more than seven days.

I have the honour to be, &c.

HAWKESBURY.

His Excellency Lord Whitworth, K. B. &c. &c.

No. XLI.

My Lord, Paris, April 23, 1803.

As I heard nothing from M. de Talleyrand I called on him on Thursday, in order to learn the effect of the proposal which I had made, conformably to your Lordship's instructions, on the basis of a perpetual possession of the forts of Malta, on re-establishing the order in the civil government of the island. He told me, that if I had called on him sooner, he should two days ago have communicated to me the First Consul's answer, which was, that no consideration on earth should induce him to consent to a concession in perpetuity of Malta, in any shape whatever: and that the re-establishment of the order was not the point so much to be discussed, as that of suffering Great Britain to acquire a possession in the Mediterranean. I told him that I did not call sooner because I had been given to understand, that he would himself have proposed it to me, for the purpose of communicating the answer of the First Consul; and that it did not in any shape become me to put myself on the footing of a Solicitor in this transaction. After some conversation, and finding (what I most sincerely believe to be the case) that the First Consul's determination was fixed on the point of a possession of Malta in perpetuity; I repeated to him what I had previously suggested to Joseph Bonaparte, the modification which I had to propose, namely, that for the sake of peace, his majesty would be willing to wave his pretentions to a possession in perpetuity, and would consent to hold Malta for a certain number of years to be agreed upon, on the condition that no oppositions should be made on the part of the French government to any negociation his majesty might set on foot with his Sicilian majesty for the acquisition of the island of Lampedosa. We discussed this proposal in a conversation of some length, and I made use of all the arguments which have recently been admitted, of a much more considerable compensation and counterpoise. M. de Talleyrand did not seem disposed to dispute any of my positions, and I left him, I confess, fully impressed with the idea that next day (Friday) I should find him prepared to treat on this ground, and that the only difficult point to be arranged would be the number of years for which Malta should be ceded to his majesty.

Your Lordship will conceive my surprize, when on seeing him the next day, he told me that although he had not been able to obtain from the First Consul all he wished, still the proposition he had to make would, he trusted, be such as fully to answer the purpose. He then said that the First Consul would, on no terms, hear either of a perpetual or a temporary possession of Malta; that his object was the execution of the treaty of Amiens; and that rather than submit to such an arrangement as that I had last proposed, he would even consent to our keeping the object in dispute for ever; on the ground that in the one there was an appearance of generosity and magnanimity; but in the other, nothing but weakness and the effect of coercion: That therefore his resolution was taken, and what he had to propose was the possession we required of the island of Lampedosa, or of any other of the small isles of which there were three or four between Malta and the coast of Africa; that such a possession would be sufficient for the object we had in view, which was a station in the Mediterranean as a place of refuge and security for any squadron we might find it convenient to keep in that sea. I suffered him to expatiate a considerable time, and without interruption, on the great advantages we were to derive from such an acquisition, as well as on the confidence which the First Consul reposed in our pacific intention in lending a hand to such an establishment.—He concluded by desiring I would transmit this proposal to your lordship. I told him that I was extremely sorry indeed to find that we had made such little progress in the negociation; that my orders were positive; that I could hear of nothing short of what I had proposed, neither could I possibly undertake to make such a proposal to his majesty, since every word of my instructions (from which I certainly should not depart) applied positively to Malta, unless an equivalent security could be offered, and surely he would not pretend to tell me that Lampedosa could be considered as such; that the possession of Malta was necessary for our security; and was rendered so not from any desire of aggrandizement on the part of his majesty, but by the conduct of the French government; and that so strongly were we impressed with the necessity, that rather than abandon it, we were prepared to go to war; that it was on this ground I must declare to him, that I could neither take upon myself to forward such a proposal as he had made to me, or indeed any thing short of what I had at last proposed as a fair equivalent; that in so doing, I acted in conformity to his majesty's views, who would most assuredly disapprove of my conduct, were I, by unnecessarily protracting the negociation, to add one day, or one hour, if it could be avoided, to the expence and anxiety under which his own subjects and all Europe must labour at such a crisis; that I hoped the French government, actuated by the same generous motives, would have acted in the same manner; that it might by pursuing a contrary line of conduct, gain still a few days; but I must declare, that in a very short time I should have to communicate to him those very terms from which his were so wide, but to draw nearer to which was, perhaps, the object of his negociating, in the form of an Ultimatum, which would at least have one good effect, that of bringing the matter to an issue; and the certainty even of war was preferable to the present state of indecision.

To all I could say M. Talleyrand objected the dignity and honor of the First Consul, which could not admit of his consenting to any thing which might carry with it the appearance of yielding to a threat. I told him that it never could be admitted that the First Consul had a right to act in such a manner as to excite jealousy and create alarm in every state of Europe, and when asked for explanation or security, say that it was contrary to his honor or to his dignity to afford either. Such arguments might perhaps do when applied to some of those governments with which France had been accustomed to treat, or more properly dictate to, but never could be used to Great Britain; that his majesty had a right to speak freely his opinion, and possessed also the means, whenever he chose to employ them, of opposing a barrier to the ambition of any individual, or of any state which should be supposed to threaten the security of his dominions, or the tranquility of Europe.

Our conversation concluded by M. de Talleyrand's assuring me that he would report the substance of it to the First Consul in the evening, and that probably he should have occasion to see him on the following day.

I have the honor to be, &c.

WHITWORTH.

No. LXII.

Paris, April 25, 1803.

My Lord,

The conversation I had on Saturday morning with M. Talleyrand has produced nothing from which I can draw a more favourable conclusion as to the result of the negociation, than when I last addressed your lordship. He told me, that altho' he had seen the first consul the night before, he had nothing to add to what he had communicated to me on Friday; that the first consul was determined not to give his consent to our retaining Malta, either in perpetuity or for a term, although of the two he would prefer the former tenure as the less repugnant to his feelings; that he was therefore ordered to repeat the proposal he had lately made me, of acceding to our demand of Lampedosa r a-way of the neighbouring islands; and that as our object was to obtain a settlement in the Mediterranean, he imagined that which we had ourselves pointed

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1803.

—PORT OF RICHMOND—

—ENTERED—

Sloop F. Betsey,	Godwin,	Norfolk.

—CLEARED—

Ship Holland,	Richards,	Liverpool.
Sch. John Adams	Babcock,	Philadelphia.
Two Brothers,	Lockwood,	ditto.
Nancy,	Ogden,	ditto.
Franklin,	Seaman,	New-York.
Sloop Sally,	Harvell,	Philadelphia.

JUDGE CHACE.

There has been a great deal of democratic noise and misrepresentation concerning something that was said by Judge Chace in a late charge to the Grand Jury. The foes to order and good government have not been satisfied with a great deal of abuse, but some of them have threatened an impeachment. In order to let the public see the real truth, Judge Chace has thought proper to publish all that he said, and what he still believes, upon the subjects alluded to.

It must be recollected that Smith, the editor of the National Intelligencer, has been very conspicuous in these calumnies; and that this is the man who takes every opportunity, to publish something which he calls *a federal misrepresentation*. We shall be glad to know, what Mr. Smith calls his own calumniating and deceptious columns; and we will also be glad if he will offer an excuse (as to reason, 'tis a commodity altogether out of his way) for not publishing Judge Chace's opinion, as it is given by himself. The answer is obvious; falsehood and misrepresentation is the standing order with Smith and his patrons. If he was to suffer any thing which was essential to the propagation of political truth, and public justice, to appear in his paper—which tended to weaken the popularity of the present rulers—or to produce the smallest mite of public favor for any of those persons who now bear the *ignominious* appellation of federalists, then would Smith lose the patronage, which enables him, to circulate his deleterious poisons to every corner of this country.

Nothing more clearly proves the Atheistical principles of the demoralizers, than the boundless latitude with which they establish and secure the reign of error—sometimes by bold and audacious falsehoods, at others by jesuitical misrepresentations, and at others by a deliberate suppression of truth.

So much for Samuel H. Smith & Co.—and now we will return to Judge Chace and see what he says for himself.

From the ANTI-DEMOCRAT.

JUDGE CHACE'S CHARGE.

Knowing the great propensity of the democrats to misrepresent every federal, and how unhappy they are when they have nothing upon which to exercise the talent for misstatement which they so eminently possess, we could not help thinking that the idea they have so long imposed upon the public, of the charge lately delivered by Mr. Chace to the grand jury of this district, was strongly tinctured with the effects of this disposition. It bore evident characteristics of democratic workmanship, in the garbled form it was forced to assume; we could not there recognize the clear judgment nor the nervous style of the author; and one of our first wishes was, to free him from the imputation of originating such stuff as has been attributed to him. We often solicited Mr. Chase for a transcript of that part of his charge, which gave occasion to the democrats to ask the question, whether or not he was liable to an impeachment? He has at last yielded to our importunities, and we here present the public with his own words. If he is now to be condemned, let him at least be judged by his own acts, and not suffer for the misdeeds of others. Mr. Chace's acquiescence in our request was given in the following letter:

Baltimore, 25th June, 1803.

SIR,

It is with great reluctance I comply with your request to send you a copy of the part of my charge to the grand jury of this district (in May last) which has been misunderstood by some editors, and shamefully misrepresented by others. I have uniformly declined the publication of any charge I ever delivered. In some instances judicial opinions have been imputed to me that I never gave; and in other instances (particularly in the case of Fries for treason) and I believe for base political purposes. Any opinions or sentiments I ever deliver to the public, are open and free to discussion, remarks, and censure.

It is my opinion that a judge can neither explain or justify his *judicial* opinions, because it would certainly lead to personal altercations, and expose him to personal reflections, that he cannot notice, if he respects his station and character. He must therefore remain silent, although he is misunderstood or misrepresented.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

SAMUEL CHACE.

Mr. George L. Gray, editor of the Anti-Democrat.

CONCLUSION OF THE CHARGE

Delivered to the grand jury of Maryland, at a circuit court of the United States, holden in Baltimore, on Monday, 2d of May, 1803, by the Honorable *Samuel Chace*, Esq. one of the judges of the supreme court of the United States.

[The first part of the charge being merely the customary recapitulation of the duties of a grand jury, and of the offences cognizable by it; and as no objection has been made, or, we suppose, could be made to that portion of it, we have thought it unnecessary to publish it; and merely take up the charge where the democrats have been so kind as to say the judge ought to have laid it down.]

Before you retire, gentlemen, to your chamber, to consider such matters as may be brought before you, I will take the liberty to make a few observations, which I hope you will receive as flowing only from my regard to the welfare and prosperity of our common country. It is essentially necessary at all times, but more particularly at the present, that the public mind should be truly informed; and that our citizens should entertain correct principles of government, and just ideas of their *social* rights. It is a very easy task to deceive and mislead the great body of the people by propagating plausible, but false doctrines; for the bulk of mankind are governed by their passions, and not by reason:—*falsehood* can be more readily disseminated than *truth*; and the latter is heard with reluctance, if repugnant to *popular* prejudice. From the year 1776 I have been a decided and avowed advocate for a *representative* or *republican* form of government, as since established by our state and national constitutions. It is my sincere wish that *freemen* should be governed by their *representatives*, fairly and freely elected *by that class of citizens* described in our bill of rights: "who have *property* in, a *common interest* with, and an *attachment* to the community."

The purposes of civil society are best answered in those governments where the public *safety, happiness* and *prosperity* are best secured; whatever may be the constitution or form of government; but the history of mankind, in ancient and modern times, informs us "that a *monarchy* may be *free*, and a *republic* may be a *tyranny*. The true test of liberty is in the *practical* enjoyment of protection to the *person* and the *property* of the citizen from all injury. Where the *same* laws govern the *whole* society, without any distinction, and there is no power to dispense with the execution of the laws; where justice is *impartially* and *speedily* administered, and the poorest man in the community may obtain redress against the most wealthy and powerful; and riches afford no protection to violence; and where the person and property of every man are secure from insult and injury; *in that country the people are free*. Where law is *uncertain, partial* or *arbitrary*; where justice is not impartially administered to *all*; where property is insecure, and the person is liable to insult and violence, without redress by *law*, the people are *not free*, whatever may be that form of government. To *this* situation I greatly fear we are fast approaching!!

You know, gentlemen, that our state and national constitutions were framed to secure to every member of the society *equal liberty* and *equal rights*; but the late abolition of the offices of the sixteen circuit judges; the *recent* change in our state constitution by establishing *universal* suffrage; and the further alteration contemplated in our state judiciary, if adopted, will, in my judgment, take away *all security for property and personal liberty*. The independence of the *national* judiciary is already shaken to its foundation; and the virtue of the people alone restore it. The independence of the judges of this state will be *entirely* destroyed, if the bill for abolishing the two supreme courts shall be ratified by the next general assembly. The change of the state constitution, by allowing *universal* suffrage, will, in my opinion, *certainly* and *rapidly* destroy all protection to property, and all security to personal liberty; and our republican constitution will sink into a *monarchy*, the worst of all possible governments.

I can only lament that the *main* pillar of our *state* constitution has already been thrown down by the establishment of *universal suffrage*. By this shock *alone* the whole business totters on its base, and will crumble into ruins, before many years elapse, unless it be restored to its *original* state. If the independency of your state judges, which your bill of rights wisely declares "to be essential to the *impartial* administration of justice, and the great security to the rights and liberties of the people," shall be taken away, by the ratification of the *bill* passed for that purpose, it will precipitate the destruction of your *whole* state constitution; and there will be nothing left in *it* worthy the care or support of freemen.

I cannot but remember the great and patriotic characters, by whom your state constitution was framed. I cannot but recollect that attempts were *then* made in favor of *universal* suffrage; and to render the judges dependent upon the *legislature*. You may believe that the gentlemen who framed your constitution possessed the full confidence of the people of Maryland, and that they were esteemed for their talents and patriotism, and for their *public* and *private* virtues. You must have heard that many of them held the highest civil and military stations; and that they, at every risk and danger, assisted to obtain and establish your independence. Their names are enrolled on the journals of the first congress, and may be seen in the proceedings of the convention that framed our form of government. With great concern I observe that the sons of some of these characters have united to pull down this beautiful fabric of wisdom and republicanism erected by their fathers!

The declarations respecting the *natural rights* of man, which originated from the claim of the British parliament to make laws to bind America, *in all cases whatsoever*; the publications, since that period, of visionary and theoretical writers, asserting that men *in a state of society* are entitled to exercise *rights* which they possessed *in a state of nature*; and the *modern* doctrines, by our late *reformers*, that all men in a state of society are entitled to enjoy *equal liberty* and *equal rights*, have brought this mighty mischief upon us: and I fear that it will rapidly progress, as a political creed, "that men living under an established government, are nevertheless entitled to exercise certain *rights*, which they possessed in *a state of nature*; and also that *every* member of the government is entitled to enjoy an *equality of liberty and rights*."

I have long since subscribed to the opinion that there could be *no rights of* MAN *in a state of nature*, previous to the institution of society; and that *liberty*, properly speaking, could not exist in a *state of nature*. I do not believe that any number of men ever existed together, *in a state of nature*, without some *head, leader* or *chief* whose advice they followed, or whose precepts they obeyed. I really consider a *state of nature* as a creature of the *imagination* only, although great names give a sanction to a contrary opinion. The great object, for which men establish any form of government, is to obtain security to their *persons* and *property* from violence. Destroy the security to *either*, and you tear up society by the roots. It seems to me that *personal liberty* and *rights* can only be acquired by becoming a member of a community, which gives the protection of the *whole* to every *individual*. Without *this protection* it would, in my opinion, be impracticable to enjoy *personal liberty*, or *rights*. From hence I conclude, that *liberty* and *rights* (and also *property*) must spring out of *civil* society, and must be, for ever, subject to the modifications of particular governments. I hold the position *clear*, and *safe*, that *all the rights of man* can be derived only from the conventions of *society*; and may, with propriety, be called *social rights*. I cheerfully subscribe to the doctrine of *equal liberty* and *equal rights, if properly explained*. I understand by *equality of liberty and rights* only this;—that every citizen, without respect to *property* or *station*, should enjoy an *equal share of civil liberty*; an *equal protection from the law*; and an *equal security for his person and property*. Any *other* interpretation of these *terms* is, in my judgment, destructive of *all government, and all laws*. If I am *substantially* correct in these sentiments, it is unnecessary to make any application of them, and I will only ask *two* questions. Will justice be *impartially* administered by judges dependant on the *legislature*, or the *executive*, for their *continuance in office*; and also for *their support*? Will *liberty* or *property* be *protected*, or *secured*, by laws made by representatives chosen by electors, who have no *property* in, no *common interest* with, no *attachment* to, the community?

—

The following communication, taken from the Chronicle Express, an anti-federal paper, will shew that the opinions which are published in this paper are not confined exclusively to federalists.

It affords us inexpressible pleasure to find that the demoralizers and disorganizers are considered as the common enemies of mankind. Whether our president will not be tempted to leave the banditti to "*manage their own affairs in their own way*," will depend upon the strength of their party. He must by a fool who can suppose that a heart which has acted ungratefully to bosom friends, to men of worth and consideration, can attach himself to such as Gallatin and Duane, and their myrmidons, when even the people have abandoned them, or in other words, when no future benefit can be expected.

—

COMMUNICATION.

More nonsense and wickedness—Duane has stuffed not less than four columns of his paper of the 11th inst. with accounts of the celebration of the late Anniversary. The first account is of a celebration "near the borough of Lancaster;" in which there is nothing very remarkable, except that Governor M'Kean was at the dinner; and that after the company departed, "the Light Infantry Company, and a number of citizens, followed the *cap of liberty*, borne by the president."

It seems that in Pennsylvania, there are a great number of BLUES. These are the "Pennsylvania Blues"—the "Republican Blues"—the "American Blues"—the "Northern Liberty Blues"—They may all be comprehended under the general name of "True Blues."

The Pennsylvania Blues insinuate disrespect for Mr. Burr, in one of their toasts; but the Republican Blues are more plain. "May the wheels of government," say they, "never be clogged with BURRS." The following toast given by the Southwark Infantry, is, if possible, more impudently wicked: "Aaron Burr, vice-president of the United States—to the right about face, three flashes in the pan—Rogue's March."—Who could have tho't that these men were anxious for the election of Mr. Burr, and gave him an equal number of votes with Mr. Jefferson, the great dagon of the party! Such wretches ought to be threshed until they were *black* as well as *blue*.

The American Blues appear to be Roman Catholics, because they pray for the dead. The following toasts are remarkable: "The memory of the immortal Washington—may that being who gave him to America, make him now as happy as he was," &c. And again, "The memory of Gen. Wayne—may he now enjoy that repose," &c. To this, however, there ought to be no objection. The rights of conscience are sacred. If men choose to say mass for the dead, they ought to be left to "manage their own affairs in their own way."

The progress of *democratic*, or, which is the same thing, of *Jeffersonian* or *Clintonian* principles, is more rapid than was believed, and is become highly alarming. A little more, and anarchy must ensue. It should be the business of the leading democrats, who certainly know better, to discountenance such proceedings as they value their own safety and the peace of the community. Duane has done one good thing by the publication, contrary to his intention, by letting the people know where these disorganizers are to be found. Desperate in character and fortune as they may be, their attempts ought to be noted and guarded against. Though Governor M'Kean has been in favor of Mr. Jefferson and his party, yet he is known to be a man of understanding and of firmness. He cannot but see the consequence of such proceedings, and must be opposed to them. But if he has not power to quell such beginnings of rebellion, in the state over which he presides, it is high time for the neighbouring states to look to their own safety, and the preservation of that happy constitution under which they live. Mr. Burr has been accused of treason by an ambitious and unprincipled faction; but the toasts given by the democrats breathe treason, and threaten the subversion of every thing that ought to be held sacred among men.

A REVIEWER.

—

WASHINGTON.

"*There is a history in this Man's life figuring the nature of the Time deceased.*"

We are happy to announce, that the life of WASHINGTON, the materials for which have

---

Will not answer every purpose we might have in view; but at all events, the first consul neither could nor would relinquish his claim to the full execution of the treaty of Amiens. To this I could only repeat what I had already said to him on the inadequacy of such a proposal, and of the impossibility in which I found myself to transmit it to your lordship. I lamented the course which the negociation was taking, and that the first consul should have so little regard to the dreadful consequences which must ensue, as to suffer them to be outweighed by a mistaken notion of dignity. And I added, that notwithstanding the acquiescence which he might have met with from others, the plea of its being incompatible with the dignity of the French government to give satisfaction or security, when both might with justice be demanded, could never be admitted by Great Britain.

M. de Talleyrand heard every thing I could say with the utmost patience, notwithstanding he had nothing satisfactory to say, and seemed unwilling to break up the conference. He constantly brought forward the same inadmissible proposal, requesting that I would at least communicate it to your lordship. This I told him I could not refuse to do, since every thing which passed between him and me must of course make the subject of my reports to your lordship. I declared however, at the same time, that I should not think myself by any means authorised to suspend the execution of any instructions I might receive, tending to bring the negociation to an issue in the expectation of any change such a proposal might produce. All I could do, and that I would certainly do, would be to communicate the ultimatum, if his majesty should think proper to furnish me with it confidentially to M. de Talleyrand, before I presented it officially to him, as minister for foreign affairs. He assured me that he should consider such a conduct as a further proof of my desire to conciliate, and that he could not yet forbear hoping that the differences might be adjusted. I repeated that if his hope was founded on the expectation of his majesty's being induced to recede from his demand, it would be deceiving himself to cherish it.

The remainder of the conversation turned on the calamities which would follow the failure of our endeavour to avoid a rupture. He insinuated that Holland, Naples, and other countries connected with Great Britain, would be the first victims of the war. I asked him whether he thought that such a conduct would add to the glory of the first consul, or whether the falling on the innocent and defenceless would not rather tarnish it, and ultimately unite against him, not only the honest men in his own country, but every government in Europe. That it certainly would excite more detestation than terror in England, at the same time that it would serve to impress upon us still more strongly the necessity of omitting no means of circumscribing a power so perniciously exerted. I could not help adding, that although no act of hostility had actually taken place, yet the inveteracy with which our commerce, our industry, and our credit had been attacked in every part to which French influence could be extended, did in fact almost amount to the same, since it went to prove, in addition to the general system of the first consul, that his object was to pursue, under the mask of peace, the same line of conduct in which the preceding governments had acted.

I now trust entirely to the effect of the ultimatum, which will at least convince him that we are in earnest, and that he has nothing to expect from Protraction. I shall, not, however, as I said before, make use of this officially, until I have tried its effect in a more conciliatory manner.

I have the honour to be &c.

(Signed) WHITWORTH.

The Right Hon. Lord Hawkesbury,
&c. &c. &c.

No. LXIII.

Extract of a Dispatch from Lord Whitworth to Lord Hawkesbury, dated Paris, April 27, 1803.

"I avail myself of the opportunity of a messenger passing through from Constantinople and Vienna, to inform your lordship of the state of the negociation at this moment. I communicated to M. de Talleyrand the purport of my instructions of the 23d, yesterday at four o'clock. He immediately asked me if the possession of Malta was still insisted upon. I told him most certainly it was, and I repeated to him the particulars of the terms on which it was yet possible to conclude the business. That these were the possession of Malta for ten years, during which period the authority, civil and military, was to remain solely in his majesty, and that at the expiration of that term it was to be given up to the inhabitants and not to the order; provided also, that his Sicilian majesty shall be induced to cede to his majesty the island of Lampedosa; that Holland should be evacuated by the French troops within a month after the conclusion of a convention by which all these provisions shall be secured; and that his majesty would consent to acknowledge the new Italian States, provided stipulations were made in favour of his Sardinian majesty and of Switzerland.

"I had no sooner made known these conditions than M. de Talleyrand told me it would be perfectly necessary to delay the official communication; for as the possession of Malta was still insisted upon, although for a term, the first consul would not consent to them. I accordingly did repeat them to him in the manner he desired; when he told me that he comprehended perfectly what we required; but that in similar cases it was usual to state the demand in writing, and he desired I would give him a note on the subject. I told him that I would repeat to him once more, or as often as he pleased, the express terms which I had stated to him, and that as my communication to him was verbal, I should of course be content with an answer in the same form. He consented at length to receive it, and to communicate to me the first consul's answer as soon as possible. I desired that he would recollect that Tuesday next must be the day of my departure."

To be continued.

been collecting and arranging for upwards of 3 years, and which has excited in the highest degree the literary expectation of both Hemispheres, is now so far matured and completed, that two of the volumes are ready for the press. Judge Marshall is the Biographer. It is said of Alexander that he envied Achilles, only because he had a Homer for his historian. The present age may say, that it is to be regretted that Homer had not a Washington for his Hero. Future time will have none of these to envy or regret; they will exclaim, a Washington and a Marshall have lived for each other.

We understand, a short sketch of the settlement of America, including the most interesting events of its history, will be given in this work, as an essential preliminary to the introduction of the Hero. The Biographer in this respect eminently discovers himself a master of his subject. It may be emphaticelly said, the life of Washington is the history of his country. We indulge our-selves in very sanguine anticipations of the merit of this production. The copy-right has been purchased by Mr. C. P. Wayne of Philadelphia, and Mr. Ormrod of that city is now in this town collecting subscriptions for the work. His success has been highly liberal; and during the few days he will remain here we feel a pride in asserting, the patronage of the public will not be sparingly exercised. The praise of this work mingles itself with the very fibres of an American. Can any one doubt that it will be neglected? The answer is--Ten Thousand Subscribers have already been obtained. The original subscription papers will be preserved in a bound volume, in the library of Philadelphia. There are yet some among us, who will be anxious to tell posterity that they lived in the *age of Washington*. Thus family pride will lend its enthusiasm to the sober tribute of history. And what will this magnify, which had not "original greatness?" Even at this day, when time has not rendered his glory venerable by the hoar of prescription, the rancour of party spirit, though it has poisoned all the charities of life, hath not corrupted the sentiment of homage which his name instinctively inspires. We may say, with Rome, "the deeds of Coriolanus have not been feebly uttered." *Wash. Fed.*

TOMB OF HOUSSEN.

By recent accounts received by the India Company, from Imaum, we are informed, that a body of Wahaby Arabs, with a regular force of upwards of 6000 melacs, each carrying two musqueteers, and 4 or 500 horsemen, in their late incursion had made a descent on Kerbella, under the Bochaln of Badgad, for the express purpose of plundering the rich tomb of Houssen, for which they have long since been making great preparations. On their arrival, they besieged the town in form. Dividing their forces, north and south, they began by taking a caravansary, built by the present pacha. After some trifling resistance, the town was taken by assault, during which a dreadful slaughter ensued. They then attacked the tomb, in which many of the inhabitants had taken refuge, and shutting the gates, resolved to defend themselves to the last extremity.

The Arabs, however, possessed themselves of an adjacent building, and penetrating the æra, began to demolish the massy railing of steel, inlaid with plates of gold, and decorated with jewels. They then broke in pieces the case of the tomb, which-in the day of Keram Khan, was seven years in building, and had been endowed with gold, jewels and lapis lazuli (the legacies of emperors, kings and pilgrims,) to a vast amount. There were several silver candlesticks, one of which weighed nearly 63,000 drachms, richly embroidered curtains, and carpets of astonishing workmanship and value. Thirty treasurers were killed on the terrace, four or five hundred perished with the railing, and a number of women were as grossly abused. Three hundred virgins of high birth and family were carried off as slaves; and most of the surviving inhabitants forced to fly.

This work of slaughter and depredation was performed with such expedition, that this ferocious banditti were only engaged in it from an early period of the morning, till the ninth hour of the day, when they loaded their camels and returned to he desert.

—

Cabal disappointed.—The election of four Federalists to Congress was certailny a great mortification to the plotting democrats of Virginia, a mortification much enhanced by one of their most boasted and distinguished orators Mr. Brent's being among the number of their defeated candidates.—But it is said they were much more mortified at the event of another election, in which democrat was was opposed to democrat. We mean the contest between Mr. New and John Taylor of Caroline.—It seems that before the rising of the last Congress, the Ministerialists, confounded by the immense superioty of Federal talents against them, and impressed with the importance of getting a leader somewhat more capable of inspiring confidence, somewhat less prone to "sensibility," and better able to create respect and save his party and himself from exposure than the mewling M. Randolph, who since Giles's desertion had saddled himself on them in the character of chief spokesman; casting their eyes around at length resolved in their wisdom and power tha John Taylor, of Caroline, should be the man. Unembarrased by too much principle, unoppressed by conscientious exactions, specious, intriguing, collected and laborious, report gives to John Taylor every quality, except courage, which could fit for the hardy enterprize of conducting a faction in a popular assembly. In the Virginia Legislature, Giles himself, all turbulence as he is, has frequently yield him the honour of guiding its licentious course. The party therefore had it much at heart to bring Mr. Taylor into Congress from the district represented by Anthony New; but unluckily Mr. New had it also much at heart to continue in possession of his seat as long as his constituents would elect him. An address with seventy signatures, obtained by the contrivance of Col. Larkin Smith, (the mover of that silly and ill-fated resolution for protecting "the enlightened, philosophic, benevolent and patriotic republican Thomas Jefferson" from the castigation of the Federal prints) was presented to Mr. New, highly approving his conduct in Congress, but civilly requesting him to come out of Congress in order to give room for "the peculiarly calculated talents of Col. John Taylor." Their ingenious arguments on the subject had the misfortune however, of being much more convincing to the addressers themselves than to the addressed. Mr. New in his reply, with no small dexterity, thanked the gentlemen for their approbation of his past conduct, complimented them on their "respectability," but added—"there is yet a name of superior dignity which commands my consideration and obedience—The People. The people have placed me where I now and long have had the honour to stand. Their's is the right to judge, and to them be the appeal who shall serve them, and in their decision I will as becomes a republican, cheerfully acquiesce; but until that decision shall take place—until a majority of the citizens of the district shall signify their wish that I should retire from the post in which they have placed me, I think it my duty to tender them my best services. Thinking thus (however incorrect the opinion may be) I should illy repay the confidence reposed in me, by giving place to any man." This style in Mr New was extremely well judged—it was fighting his opponents under the plea of authority against which no democrat could dare to murmur, and it was turning against them the favorite and deceitful cant of their common cause. The canvassing therefore went on: Taylor, with his usual cunning, affected to keep aloof, working in secret, yet publicly disavowing the acts of his friends, so that in case of defeat he might cover his disgrace (as he has done) under the pretext of his never having been a candidate, and in case of success he too might seem merely to comply with the wish of the people. It was therefore left to the people to express their wish at the election, which they did by giving New a majority of about two to one over Taylor. to the excessive dissappointment of his supporters at home, and the ministerial junto who had planned his promotion. If any such transaction as this had passed on the Federal side, what a clamour would have been raised by the democrats about the attempt of a lordly few to rule the many. But more than this, we find the Council of Virginia electing Taylor into the Senate of the United States in the room of Gen. Mason, directly after the people had refused to trust him as their representative. This is not noticed, from any apprehension of Taylor's powers in such a body as the Senate; for, however he might have "smiled and smiled" and displayed his arts in the Lower House, the inferior part he acted when formerly a member of the Senate, confirms the opinion that this institution, in its nature and numbers, is not a suitable theatre for such a character as John Taylor. But we mention his appointment to shew the profligate inconsistency and brazen impudence of the democrats that, while they and their "organ" Duane in the Aurora *(the only paper over which Mr. Jefferson acknowledges he has a direct control)* were abusing the Legislature of Massachusetts most outrageously for appointing Mr. Pickering to the Senate, who he had failed as a candidate for the House of Representatives, in the very midst of this outcry, they should on their part do the very same thing in Virginia in the case of Mr. Taylor, whom the people had just refused to elect.

We must not omit in conclusion to mention a circumstance, which has added much to the vexation of Taylor's defeat by New. It appears that Mr. New was once a carriage-maker, and perhaps as the lordly democrats of Virginia for the most part are known to hate and despise mechanical trades, as much as their oracle Jefferson in his Notes on Virginia, Mr. New had tried in vain to get into the General Assembly; till at last John Taylor and his connections, merely to get rid of New's importunity, agreed they would send him there for at least one year! Afterwards a violent quarrel breaking out between Frank Corbin, the former member to Congress, and the Taylor interest, the latter determined to prevent Corbin's re-election, and in order to provoke him as much as possible, declared they would make a carriage maker (this same Anthony New) turn Corbin out, in which they were indeed powerful enough to succeed. As the maker of New's greatness, Taylor no doubt considers New's late "gestion" peculiarly as unkind and ungrateful; while, reflecting on the deeds of other times, for what purpose his present conqueror was once a mere instrument in his hands, he and his comrades have to learn the painful lesson of the uncertainty of greatness and those incalculable turns in the wheel of fortune, by which a carriage maker may even be preferred to a Colonel! *(Fred. Town Her.)*

—

A Boston paper mentions the arrival at Halifax of the British June Packet. Her accounts from London, it is supposed, must be as late as the 8th of that month.

Surrender of Tobago.

BRIDGE-TOWN, (Bar.) July 9.

This important event has been just announced to the public by Royal Salutes from Pilgrim and Charles Fort, his Excellency Lord Seaforth having received official information of the same from Lieut. General Grinfield.

Extract of a letter from His Excellency Lieutenant General Grinfield to the Right Hon. Lord Seaforth, dated Centaur, Courland Bay, Tobago, July 3, 1803.

I HAVE again the satisfaction of addressing myself to you, and to announce to you the surrender of this Island by Capitulation, with no loss on our side, and very little on that of the French.

Immediately on our landing on the 30th June, the two leading columns pushed into Mount Grace, in sight and within little more than two miles of Fort Scarborough; the Summons was then sent to the French General, who returned answer by offer of capitulation. The terms were finally settled about four in the morning of the 1st, and at eleven we took possession of Fort Scarborough, and the French, consisting, sailors and all, of 228, laid down their arms.

(Signed) W. GRINFIELD.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

The surrender, by capitulation took place on the 30th June, and at eleven o'clock on the following day, the British flag was hoisted at Fort Scarbro'.

The number of French, including 120 sailors was 228. The Island seems to be in a high state of cultivation, and most abundant crops of Sugar expected. The inhabitants testify no small joy on the occasion.

The Centaur sails on the 5th inst. for Barbadoes; and the Argo sails on the same morning with dispatches for England.

The 2d Bat. Royals and one company of the 7th West india regiment, remain to garrison Tobago.

—

We are now enabled to add the following particulars to this event, contained in an

Extract of a letter dated Head Quarters, Tobago, July 3, 1803.

"WE embarked again the 24th, leaving the 68th and three companies of 3d West-India in garrison at St. Lucia. On the 25th, we got under way, and saw Tobago on the morning of the 30th ult. A small fort near the Bay of Courland fired a few shots, but was soon silenced by the Venus frigate and a brig of war (the Port Mahon) which had just joined us. Possession was immediately taken of the fort by a party of seamen with cutlasses, who soon substituted the English Jack for the tri-coloured flag. The French had only a corporal's party and eight men, one of whom was killed, and two wounded. A landing was immediately effected without the smallest opposition, and the whole of the troops and stores were on shore by eight in the evening, when we advanced about four miles into the interior towards Fort Scarborough, situated about eight miles from Courland, where we landed. A summons was sent as before with an offer of reasonable conditions, which was accepted by Gen. Berthier, and the articles of capitulation were signed at four o'clock in the morning of 1st July. At eleven we took quiet possession of the fort and island, the French gerrison marching out with the honours of war, &c.

"We have established the head quarters at Mr. Balfour's, father-in-law of Col. Campbels, who is likewise here. We were joyfully received by all the inhabitants, who have suffered much from contributions, requisitions, &c. Here we are treated in a very hospitable manner, and live like princes. We expect to sail again on the 5th, on our return to Barbadoes. We have suffered not a little from heat and fatigue, tho' continue in good health.

"Among the late arrangements, Lieut. Hazen, 2d Bat. 60th Regt. is appointed Acting Quarter and Barrack Master Gen. heres Brig. Gen. Maitland is still at Trinidad. Brig. Gen. Pickton remains here in command."

In the course of yesterday, his excellency Lord Seaforth was pleased to issue the following orders to the garrison at St. Ann's:

GOVERNOR's ORDERS.

Pilgrim, 8th July, 1803.

PAROLE—TOBAGO.

The governor has again to congratulate the garrison on the success of the army and squadron under the conduct of Lieut. Gen. Wingfield and Commodore Hood, in the acquisition of the island of Tobago, without the loss of a man on the side of the British.

The commander will please to order an extra allowance of Rum to each man this afternoon, to enable them to drink the health of their gallant Commander, and their brother Soldiers, and their speedy return to head quarters.

(Signed) SEAFORTH.

—

Upon the arrival of the army at Tobago, the commander issued the following

PROCLAMATION.

By their excellencies Lt. Gen. Wm. Grinfield and Commodore Samuel Hood, commanders in chief of the forces by land and sea of his Britannic majesty, in the leeward and windward islands, and the island of Trinidad.

The forces of his Britannic majesty are come, immediately on the breaking out of the war, to relieve the English inhabitants of Tobago from the galling yoke of France; it is impossible they can so soon forget the mild government of the mother country, to which only it is the design of this armament to restore them.

It cannot enter into the minds of the British commanders, that the people of Tobago will take arms with the enemies of their mother country, against their friends and perhaps their relations; nor can it be believed but that they will join the British forces, for their future security, happiness and prosperity.

Given on board his majesty's ship Centaur, this 30th day of June, 1803.

(Signed) W. GRINFIELD, Lieut. Gen. &c.
SAMUEL HOOD, Commodore, &c.

By command, E. DRAPER, Mil. Sec.

A summons being sent to the French Commandant, a capitulation was entered into, of which the following is a copy:

ARTICLES OF CAPITULATION.

Brigadier General Cæsar Berthier, Captain General of the Island of Tobago, stipulates in the name of the French Republic.

Article 1. To deliver up to the Commander in Chief of His Britannic Majesty's forces, Fort Scarborough, in the state in which it now is, with all the artillery and ammunition of war.

Answer. Agreed to.

Article 2. The garrisons shall march out with the honors of war, drums beating, and shall carry with them their arms and ammunition and one field piece.

Answer Agreed to; the British troops being permitted at eleven o'clock to-morrow morning to have possession of the Fort of Scarborough, and the French garrison at the same time is to march out with the honors of war. drums beating, arms and baggage, and one piece of field artillery, but the arms are to be laid down, and the field piece given up, as soon as they shall have passed the Clacis.

Art. III. The Captain General, his Brigade Major, all the Officers, all Departments, Military and Civil, also all soldiers, Seamen, Servants, and in short Frenchmen attached to the service of the republic, and their wives and children, shall be embarked within one month from this date and conveyed to France at the expence of his Britannic Majesty.

Answer. Agreed to; and shall be sent within the time, or as soon as possible.

Art IV. A vessel shall be furnished as soon as possible for the conveyance of the captain general, his family, Brigade Major and other persons of his suit, and the baggage and effects of them belonging.

Answer. Agreed to.

Art. V. The sick and wounded shall be attended at the Military Hospital at the expence of His Britannic Majesty and when cured be sent to France

Answer. Agreed to: and they shall be sent to France as soon as they may be recovered,

Art. VI. All property of the proprietors of this colony of whatever it may be, shall be respected, their laws and customs shall be maintained as they have been to this day by the French Government.

Answer. Agreed to; the colony will have the laws existing when under the British Government previous to its last cession to the French Republic.

Art. VII. The Captain General Cæsar Berthier, shall dispatch immediately the Republican brig Le Souffleur, now in the road of Scarborough, to give advice to his Government of the present capitulation. For this purpose the necessary passports shall be furnished by the commander of His Britannic Majesty's Naval forces.

Answer. Agreed; an unarmed vessel may be sent to France; and if the Souffleur is disarmed, she may be sent to France.

Art. VII. It shall be permitted to the French merchant ships now in the road of Scarborough, under the batteries, to sail for any part of Europe or America which they shall think proper.

Answer. Provided the property does not belong to persons who have come to the Island since its cession to the French Republic.

Art. IX. No person shall be inconvenienced or examined for the opinion which he has manifested under the French Government.

Answer, Agreed to:

The 11 Messidor, and 11th year of the French Republic. (Signed)

CESAR BETHIER.
Capt. Gen. of the island of Tobago.

Agreed to by order of Gen. BERTHIER, by virtue of his full powers to us conferred.

(Signed) { L'ANNUS, 1st Aid-de-Camp.
{ B. GENTIL, Aid de-Camp.

Providence House, June 30, 1803.

(Signed) { W. GRINFIELD, Lt. Gen. &c.
{ S. HOOD, Commodore, &c.

—

Agreeable to these stipulations, the island was then surrendered to his Majesty's Arms, and the Commanders issued the following:—

PROCLAMATION.

By their Excellencies Lieut. General W. Griefield and Commodore Samuel Hood, Commanders in Chief of his Majesty's Land and Sea Forces in the Leeward and Winward Islands, and Islands of Trinidad.

THE Islands of Tabago have surrendered to his Majesty's Arms by a Capitulation dated the 30th day of June, 1803, their excellencies the commanders in chief have great satisfaction in communicating to the Inhabitants, &c. that they have received orders for placing this island under the King's Government, and that the same is provided for by the sixth article of the capitulation; and also that the property afloat belonging to such BONA FIDE English and French subjects as had been settled in the said Island previous to its cession, has been effectually protected by the eighth article of the same Capitulation.

Given under our Hands and Seals at Scarborough, in the island of Tobago, this 2d day of July, 1803, and in the 43d year of his Majesty's reign.

(Signed)

W. GRINFIEDD. Lieut. Gen. &c.
SAMUEL HOOD. Commodore, &c.

By command, E. DRAPER. Mil. Sec.

FOR SALE,

ANTIGUA RUM, 3d and 4th Proof.
French Brandy, 4th ditto,
Port Wine.
Peach Brandy, 3d Proof.
Apple ditto.
White Lead and Paint Oil.
A few barrels of Pork.
25,000 Slates.
400 bushels of Oats.
Cordage and Tar—by

JOHN FOSTER.

Richmond, 4th August, 1803. 4t

Louisa County,

April Court, 1803.

William O. Callis, administrator of Samuel Terrell, dec'd. who was executor of Ann Terrell, dec'd. Plaintiff,
Against
Garrit Minor, executor of Garrit Minor, deceased, Lucy Terrell, administratrix, and Fortunatus Cosby, administrator of Richard Terrell, dec'd. William Terrell, jun'r. and Zachariah Lewis, and Aaron Fontaine, Defendants.

In Chancery.

THE defendants Aaron Fontaine, Lucy Terrell, administratrix, and Fortunatus Cosby, administrator of Richard Terrell, deceased, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this Court; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that they are not inhabitants of this state; therefore, on the motion of the plaintiff by his attorney, *it is ordered*, by the Court, that the said defendant do appear here on the second Monday in August next, and answer the plaintiff's bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some of the Richmond newspapers for six weeks successively, and published at the front door of the court-house of this county on some court day. A Copy—Teste,

WILLIAM G. POINDEXTER, D. C.

The subscriber offers for sale the following

LANDS,

In the State of Kentucky:

ONE valuable Tract, containing 4,500 acres, lying on the waters of Benson's and Hammond's Creeks, within five or six miles of the seat of government.

One other Tract of 3,500 acres, on Kentucky River, opposite the town of Petersburg, and within twelve miles of the seat of government.

One other Tract of 2,250 acres, near the falls of Green River, and adjoining the town of Vienna. This is land of excellent quality, and well adapted to the culture of cotton.

Also, one other Tract on the waters of Green River, in the neighborhood of Rough Creek, containing 6,500 acres of very good cotton land; and 2,500 acres on Licking River, near the upper Blue Licks, of very good quality.

One third of the purchase money will be expected on making deeds, and the remainder in two annual payments.

The subscriber also offers for sale, and may be seen at and in the neighborhood of the B. Green, from 50 to 100 very likely SLAVES, in *families complete*; among them there will be several valuable tradesmen and house servants Those negroes cannot be delivered sooner than the last of October next, and for them ready cash will be expected.

He also offers for sale three English STALLIONS, (to be delivered any time after the first day of August next) equal, if not superior, to any that has been brought to America, and a few BROOD MARES, COLTS and FILLIES, of the most approved blood, whose pedigrees will be warranted. Ready money will be expected from those also.

☞ All persons having claims against the subscriber, will please to make them known; and such as are indebted to him on his own private account, or on account of John Hoomes & Co. will be so obliging as either to pay what they owe by the first day of October next, or to give certain assurances that their debts will be paid immediately after, or suits will be brought in the course of that month against all who fail to comply with this request, without respect to persons.

The subscriber also begs leave to inform such gentlemen as have been good enough to breed from his horses this season, that it will be out on the first day of August next, and that his want for money at that time compels him to ask it as a particular favor, to pay up for their mares by that day, or the highest sum the horses are advertised at will be demanded.

JOHN HOOMES.

Bowling-Green, June 26, 1803.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Henrico, May 30th, 1803.

NOTICE is hereby given, that there is a sum of money at command, belonging to the estate of Reuben George, deceased, late of Caroline county, which I am willing to pay as far as it will go to any persons who may have just and legal demands against the estate: And notice is also given, that I propose to render an account of my administration to the court of Caroline, which will sit in October next, or as soon afterwards as circumstances will authorise, at which time I propose to give up all the assets which may be in my hands in such manner as the court have and may direct: And notice is also given, that this advertisement will be plead in bar to any claim or demand which at any time hereafter may be set up against me, as administrator of the aforesaid estate.

REUBEN GEORGE, Adm'r.
of Reuben George, dec.

TO BE SOLD,

On the first of November next, at the Eagle Tavern, in Richmond,

Two Tracts of Military Lands,

LYING on Deer Creek, Christian county, Kentucky; one of 1000 acres, patented in the name of Major George Lewis; the second, in the names of General Mercer and Colonel Gustavus Wallace, containing 2000 acres, and joining the first Tract.

These Lands, besides their valuable quality in other respects, are supposed to contain Salt Springs. Mr. George Clark, who is now, and will be for some weeks longer in Richmond, will, if applied to, give a more particular description of them. The sale is advertised thus early, in order to give to persons at a distance in this state, as well as the inhabitants in the neighborhood of the lands, timely notice of the same.

The conditions of sales will be, one and two years credit, the purchasers to give bonds with undoubted and approved security, and bearing interest from the day of sale.

Prosser & Moncure, v. m.

Richmond, July 30, 1803. raw.

Charlotte Court, 6th June, 1803.

John Dennis, *Plaintiff.*
AGAINST
Blow and Barkesdale, *Defendant.* } In Chancery.

THE defendant Barkesdale not having entered his appearance according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this State—on the motion of the plaintiff by his attorney, it is ordered that he appear here on the first day of November court next, and answer the plaintiffs bill, that a copy of this order be inserted in one of the Virginia Gazettes for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Courthouse of the said county.

A Copy—Teste,

Thomas Read, Clerk.

HUGH J. CRAWFORD

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

per the ship Ritson, from London, and now offers for sale, at his Medicine Store, a general assortment of

Paints, Perfumery, Medicine, &c.

THE whole of which were selected with particular attention by himself, and will be found fresh and of a superior quality. Having purchased them with money, he is enabled to dispose of them at reduced prices for Cash, or on a short credit to punctual customers.

Richmond, Feb. 8, 1803. cawtf

Virginia.

At a superior Court of Chancery for the Richmond District, June 2nd, 1803,

Between

James Henderson and Robert Fitzgerald, merchants and partners, acting under and by the firm of Henderson and Fitzgerald, Plaintiffs,

And

Sarah Shields, adm'x of John Shields, and Eleazar Backus, Defendants.

THE Defendant Sarah Shields not having entered her appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly, and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that she is not an inhabitant of this Country; on the motion the Plaintiffs by their Council it is ordered, that the said Defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the Plaintiffs, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some news paper in the City of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said City.

A Copy—Teste,

Peter Tinsley, C. C.

BOLTING CLOTHS.

Of excellent quality, and completely assorted,

FOR sale by the subscriber, nearly opposite to Messrs. Taylor & Brown's Vendue Office.

S. M. Myers.

May 2, 1803.

Virginia:

In the High Court of Chancery for the Richmond District, May 17, 1803.

Between

William Long, only acting executor of the testament of Alexander Brydie, deceased, Plaintiff,

And

James Richard Miller, Patrick Hart, and William Maclure, of the city of London, merchants and partners, under the firm of Miller, Hart & Company, William Brown, John McCredie and Boyd Miller, formerly Boyd Darby, merchants and partners, under the firm of William Brown & Company, Defendants.

THE defendants James Richard Miller, Patrick Hart, William Maclure and Boyd Miller, formerly Boyd Darby, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this country. On the motion of the plaintiff by his council, It is ordered, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of September term next, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A copy—Teste,

PETER TINSLEY, C. C.

LOST OR MISLAID.

THE following Certificates of Stock of the United States, standing on the books of John Hopkins, esq. Commissioner of Loans, have been lost or mislaid, viz.

No. 969—dolls. 1498 64 six per cent.
931 749 32 def. 6 per cent
933 1123 98 three per cent.

All of which Certificates are dated 11th May, 1793, and signed by John Hopkins, Commissioner of Loans, state of Virginia. Notice is hereby given, that application will be made for a renewal of the above Certificates, agreeable to law. Any person who can give me information of the said Certificates, shall be generously rewarded.

Cornelius Calvert, sen.

Norfolk, July 3, 1803. 1aw6w†.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscribers offer for sale, that valuable and well known TRACT of LAND at Goode's Bridge, upon Appomatox, in the county of Chesterfield, whereon the late Col. Francis Goode resided, containing about 1050 acres.

The eligibility of its situation upon the river; the fertility of the soil; its nearness to market, either by land or water carriage; the order of the plantation, which is sufficient to work fifteen hands; and the conveniency and elegancy of the buildings, added to a thousand other advantages, are such as render this valuable estate an object truly worthy of the attention of the public. Any person wishing to view the land, will be shown by applying to Mr. Robert Goode, jun. residing on the premises.

This land may be treated for privately until the 6th day of October next, at which time, should it not be disposed of, it will be offered to the highest bidder, at public sale, upon the premises.

Terms, one third cash, and the balance in one and two years; to secure which a trust deed will be required.

ROBERT GOODE, } Ex'tors. of col. F.
TH. HARRIS, Jun. } GOODE, dec'd.

June 27th, 1803. 1aft1O.

Note. The land will be sold all together or divided to suit purchasers. Possession, in any case to be given at Christmas, with liberty to sow small grain.

FOR SALE,

Two valuable TRACTS of LAND,

IN King William county, one on Mattapony river, containing about 800 Acres, and distant from Aylett's warehouse three miles; There is on this plantation a small dwelling house, with some few out houses; there is a tolerable good peach and apple orchard now bearing, beside about 500 young trees. There is also on this plantation a valuable mill seat, and the land is excellent for wheat and corn. The other tract, about four miles distant from Hanover town, and six from Aylett's warehouse, containing 568 acres, and is one of the best forest plantations in the county. It is deemed unnecessary to enter into a more particular description of the lands, as it is presumed no person will purchase without first viewing. 1aw tf

Robert Temple.

NOTICE.

THE Members of the LOYAL COMPANY are requested to meet at the Bowling Green, in Caroline, on Thursday the 18th of August next, on business of importance; when those who cannot attend, will please to authorise some other to act for them.

For the Company,

EDM. PENDLETON.

July 27, 1803. 2.

Pursuant to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery for the Richmond District, will be sold to the highest bidder for ready money at the Tavern of Moses Tredway in Powhatan county, on Saturday the 27th day of August next ensuing,

A TRACT OF LAND,

IN the county of Powhatan, or the lower part of Cumberland county, containing or said to contain four hundred Acres, be the same more or less, it being the same tract of land purchased from Josiah Thomson, by the late Robert Gordon, and by him mortgaged to James Lyle of Manchester for securing the payment of one hundred and seventy-five pounds, five shillings and five pence, with legal interest from the date of the mortgage (October the 5th, 1784) and the costs expended by the plaintiff in the prosecution of his suit and carrying the same into execution. Also, Five Negro

SLAVES,

In the said mortgage, will be sold, if alive and can be found. The said Land to be sold with the reservation of any dower that the said Robert Gordon's widow may be by law entitled to.

By the Commissioners.

July 24th, 1803.

GILLIAT & KIRBY,

Have received by the late arrivals from London and Liverpool, their

SPRING GOODS,

with a choice assortmet of

IRISH LINEN;

Also, a few bales of best

TWILLED SACKING,

Which they are now selling at their usual low prices, for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE.

May 14, 1803.

FOR SALE,

THE TENEMENTS belonging to Col. JOHN STEELE, in the City of Richmond, which consists of three half acre lots, adjoining that of the Rev. John D. Blair's, in a desirable part of the City. On the premises is a dwelling house, with two rooms on a floor, a Kitchen and Stable, with a number of fruit and ornamental trees, situate on the corner lot, and on one of the other lots is a small dwelling house.

Proposals for the same, will be received by Archibald Blair, Esq. or the subscriber, (but if not contracted for previous to Saturday the 30th of August next, will on that day be sold at public auction) who is duly authorised to make satisfactory titles to the purchaser or purchasers.

Ro. Gamble,
attorney for
Col. John Steele.

Richmond, July 11, 1803.

STOLEN

Out of the subscriber's stable, on the night of the 22d April last, a

A BAY MARE,

ABOUT 14 hands high, and about 8 or 9 years old, has striped hoofs, with a few white hairs round one of the hind hoofs, a star in her forehead, intermixed with brown hairs. She is perhaps one of the fleetest nags for a quarter of a mile in this state; trots and gallops remarkably well, and carries her tail very strait. A reward of twenty dollars will be given for delivering the said Mare to me, living in Essex county, or for such information as she be obtained; and on conviction of the thief, and recovery of the Mare, fifty dollars.

JOSEPH BOHANNAN.

Essex county, June 24, 1803. 3mp

UNION TAVERN.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the public that he is now in possession of that well known stand, so long and so justly considered the most elegible in town, for the purpose for which he intends it; its situation as a Coffee-House, stands unrivaled, from its convenience to the Post-Office; its contiguity to the Capital, must always render it an object to those gentlemen who have public business to transact, while its elevated situation in the most desirable part of the city, under the hill, will, he hopes, ever make it agreeable to ALL who consult their own comfort. These local advantages joined to the strict attention which he intends always to bestow, will, he flatters himself, insure him that proportion of the public patronage, which it shall be his constant study to deserve.

J. H. LYNCH.

Richmond, Feb. 22, 1803.

HUNGARS PARISH,

IN the county of Northampton and state of Virginia, having become vacant by the death of the late Rector, Dr. McCroskey, the Vestry of the Parish, through their Church Wardens, have an opportunity of offering to a Minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church, this valuable Glebe.

This Glebe, to which is annexed 12 valuable slaves, contains 1600 acres of land; has been managed with a fostering hand by the late occupant, and will be found by his successor in a state of neatness and repair highly honorable to his taste and attention. The improvements consist of a good old fashioned brick dwelling house, with all necessary out-houses, in good repair—an excellent garden with orchards of various fruits, of choice selections. The situation, on the waters of the Chesapeake, is airy and healthy, and in point of beauty and convenience, exceeded by few in the state. The best evidence which can be offered of its value, is the handsome profits which have arisen to its occupant, from its possession. This Glebe having accrued to the Parish under the devise of an individual, the vestry are bound by the terms of that devise to induct a minister within six months from the death of the late incumbent, which will be on or before the 20th day of October. In the mean time, they will be ready to hear all those who wish to become candidates.

Richard Dunton, } Church
Nathaniel Holland, } Wardens.

June 14, 1803. 3m.

A FEW COPIES OF
Heming's Virginia Justice,
For Sale at this Office.

NOTICE.

In the case of EDWARD JACKSON,
A BANKRUPT.

WHEREAS a commission of bankruptcy, founded upon the act of the Congress of the United States, passed on the 4th day of April, 1800, entitled, "An act to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United Sates," hath been awarded and issued against Edward Jackson, late merchant of the county of Randolph, but now of the county of Harrison, and he being declared a bankrupt, is hereby required to surrender himself to the commissioners in the said commission named, or a major part of them, on Friday the 22d day of July, and on Wednesday the 17th and Saturday the 27th days of August next, at the commissioners' office in the city of Richmond, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each day, and make a full discovery and disclosure of his estate and effects—When and where the creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts; and at the second sitting to choose an assignee, or assignees of the said bankrupt's estate and effects; and at the last sitting the said bankrupt is desired to finish his examination; and the creditors are to assent to, or dissent from, the allowance of his certificate. All persons indebted to the said bankrupt, or that have any of his effects in their hands, are not to pay or deliver the same but to whom the commissioners shall appoint.

Robert Brooke,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

Commissioners' Office, Richmond, July 16, 1803.

For Sale, on Credit.

To be sold, on the premises, on Thursday the 18th day of August next, to the highest bidder, on a credit of four equal and annual installments, that valuable

Manufacturing Mill,

ON Swift Creek, in Chesterfield county, about three miles from this town, the property of the late William Douglas, dec'd. and of John Brander, which they purchased of Messrs. Ebenezer Stott & Co.—Adjoining the Mill, and to be sold with it, are 68 acres of LAND more or less. The Mill has four pair of Burr Mill Stones, and complete Machinery, on the most approved construction for carrying on the manufacturing business extensively. There are besides on the premises a Saw-Mill, a Blacksmith's Shop, a Dwelling House, a Kitchen, and other Out Houses, necessary for the accommodation of a family, in good order. Bonds and approved security will be required of the purchaser, and security on the property itself for the three last installments, which will bear interest from the expiration of one year from the time of the sale, until paid. The title to the property is unquestionably good. It was purchased by the late William Douglas and John Brander of Messrs. Ebn. Stott & Co. and the subscribers will grant a deed conveying to the purchasers all the right and title which they derived from Messrs. Stott & Co.

At the same time and place will be sold, on a credit of 6 months, all the Mill Property, consisting of Horses, Oxen, Hogs, Waggons, Blacksmith's Tools, and other articles too tedious to enumerate.

CHARLES J. MACMURDO,
Executor of Wm. Douglas, dec.
JOHN BRANDER.

Petersburg, 21st July, 1803. 6tp.

LAND & NEGROES
FOR SALE.

On Tuesday the first day of November next, if fair, otherwise on the first fair day thereafter, will be sold, on the premises to the highest bidder, that valuable and highly improved seat, called

CLIFTON,

WHEREON I now reside, in the vicinity, and adjoining the town of New-Castle, in the county of Hanover, containing by an old survey three hundred acres, more or less, of high and flat land, under new enclosures, and commanding an extensive prospect of the town and surrounding country, on either side of the Pamunkey River.

The improvements consist of a two story dwelling house, with four rooms and a passage below, and 5 above stairs, with large and convenient closets, and a good cellar; together with the several attached and detached offices of every description, and an excellent garden, to which, for a number of years, the greatest attention has been directed.

The above, in the mean time, may be treated for at private sale.

At the same time and place, will be sold, about 20 valuable country born SLAVES; amongst them are some excellent house servants, cook, weaver, house carpenter, and shoemaker, together with the crops of CORN, WHEAT, &c.—Household and Kitchen FURNITURE of every kind, stocks of HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP and HOGS—Plantation and Farming UTENSILS.

The Land will be sold on a credit of 12 months, and the rest of the property at 12, for all sums above twenty dollars. Bond with approved security will be required, to carry interest from the day of sale. Application may be made to either of my sons at Petersburg or Richmond.

John Shore.

Clifton, August 1st, 1803. 12wtiN.

CLARET
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has just received a Consignment of excellent CLARET, in *Cases*, containing 12 bottles each, which will be sold low for *Cash*, or *Country Produce*, at market rates.

ROBERT GAMBLE.

Richmond, July 21st, 1803.

COMMITTED

TO this jail, an old NEGRO MAN, who says he belongs to Mathew Lee, of Prince George county. He appears to be about 60 years of age, has a bald head, and is about 5feet 7 or 8 inches high.—The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law.

James Taylor, jailor.

Williamsburg, 10th July, 1803.